

JPRS 75548

23 April 1980

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1781

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Polish Book on Romanian History Hailed by Romanians
(Nicolae Mares; CRONICA, 15 Feb 80)..... 1

BULGARIA

Certain Ethical, Artistic Values Questioned
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 21 Mar 80)..... 5

Parental Duties Examined, by Pancho Panchev
Party-Minded Criticism Needed, by Dimitur Ostoych

Deputy Minister Urges Improved Physical Training of Army
(Mircho Asenov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 15 Mar 80)..... 10

Briefs

Rodopi Turks Charge Psychological Torture 15

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Special Types of Camouflage Discussed
(Vladislav Benda; ATOM, No 3, 1980)..... 16

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Education System for Scientists Criticized
(Various sources, various dates)..... 21

West German Commentary
Discussion of Shortcomings, by Juergen Koczynski

CONTENTS (Continued)

POLAND

French Correspondent's Commentary on Poland's Foreign Policy Noted (Bernard Margueritte; LE FIGARO, 4 Mar 80).....	28
International Women's Day, Officials Meet With Women (TRYBUNA LUDU, 6 Mar 80).....	31
Participants, Gierek's Remarks Commentary on Women's Day, by k. Galczynska	

ROMANIA

Shortcomings in Scientific Education Discussed (Cristofor Simionescu Interview; CRONICA, 14 Mar 80).....	36
--	----

YUGOSLAVIA

Comment on New Slovenian Archbishop Sustar (Editorial, Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 31 Mar 80).....	43
Briefs	
Editor's Book Reviewed	45

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH BOOK ON ROMANIAN HISTORY HAILED BY ROMANIANS

Iasi CRONICA in Romanian 15 Feb 80 p 10

[Article by Nicolae Mares: "An Important Book Dedicated to the History of the Romanian People"]

[Text] In recent years, I have found with satisfaction a substantial increase in reference books in the Polish language on the subjects of Romanian history, culture and literature, and Romania in general. Undoubtedly, the publication in May 1977 of the volume of articles and speeches selected from the works of the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the volume containing the proceedings of the Eleventh Congress of the RCP, including the Program of the Romanian Communist Party, occupy a significant place.

All of these, as well as the substantial volume entitled "History of Romania" and written by Prof Dr Juliusz Demel, together with the monographs on Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza by the same author, the book on Michael the Brave by Danuta Bienkowska, the monographs on Romania by the journalist Przemyslaw Burchard or the scholars A. Maryanski and Janina Kremky-Salonki are several of the basic tools which are available to Polish readers who wish to learn about Romanian realities.

This rich balance was recently increased by the appearance of "The History of the Romanian People," written by Mieczyslaw Jaworowski, which in more than 500 pages presents the most important moments in the history of the Romanian people. Showing a very good knowledge of Romanian historical and cultural phenomena, Mieczyslaw Jaworowski, a friend of Romania, has written a compendium of history which only a scholar like him could write. Making an objective analysis of what had been written in the past in Poland and in other areas and keeping in mind that in the past some authors "through the force of circumstances could not be objective and impartial," the author proposed to reflect the history of Romania as it was, starting with the Latin maxim "audiatur et altera pars." Basing his book therefore for the most part on Romanian materials and sources, M. Jaworowski provides a wide circle of Polish readers with the history of the Romanian people, including the principal aspects connected with the

development of Romanian social relations and culture from ancient times up to 1977, when the book was submitted for publication.

No less important it seems to me is the fact pointed out by the author in the preface that he wanted the book "to be an expression of the esteem, recognition and sympathy which he felt toward the Romanian people." In continuing, he expressed the conviction that "these sentiments would be shared by tens of thousands of Polish citizens who, after the defeat of Poland in 1939, were received as refugees on Romanian shores with the fraternal help and cordial good wishes of Romanians and only because of this were able to survive the difficult years of World War II up until the liberation of their fatherland."

Throughout the 19 chapters, from "Ancestors" to the chapter entitled "On the Road to Socialism," Mieczyslaw Jaworowski presents and comments on the most important events and facts in the history of the Romanian people, placing them either in the context of Polish history or with European or world history. A significant number of maps, explanations of language and culture, photographs, as well as a chronology together with the bibliography and an index of persons, all located together, make the book easy to read and understand.

In the first chapter, the author presents the history of ancient Romania, dealing extensively with the culture of the Thracians and the Geto-Dacians in the territory from the Danube to the Carpathians, including the formation 2,050 years ago "of a powerful and extensive state of great political, strategic and military importance in confrontation with the Roman Empire and headed by Buerebista."

In the chapters "Dacia Under the Roman Empire" and "Dacia in the Period of the Great Migrations of People" (covering the years 106-271 and 271-1241 respectively), we find a correct treatment concerning the formation of the Romanian language and people in the two principal stages: from the 1st to the 6th century and from the 7th century to the 10th century. A map then shows the Romanian political parties from the 11th century to the 13th century on the historic territory in which the Romanian people were formed.

The fourth chapter treats the aspects connected with the formation of the Romanian Principalities: Moldavia and Wallachia "appeared in the long and complicated process of creating a Romanian society. In this process an important demographic and political contribution was made by political parties in the other portion of the Carpathians -- in Transylvania, Tara Fagarasului, Hateg and Maramures -- which were under Hungarian domination." The situation in Transylvania from the first half of the 12th century to the first half of the 15th century is treated in a separate chapter, in which emphasis is also given to the importance of the Bobilna uprising.

Mieczyslaw Jaworowski gives extensive space to the Romanian princes: Mircea the Old, Alexandru the Good, Vlad the Impaler, Stephen the Great, and the struggle they waged against the Ottoman Empire. The author suggestively entitles the fifth chapter "The Romanian Principalities -- The Bastion of Europe Against Turkish Invasion."

An important place in the book is occupied by Prince Michael the Brave (Chapter VIII), which constitutes "an epoch in the history of the Romanian people. During this era two related desires of this people were realized: the winning of independence and the unification of all Romanian lands; realization of these aspirations constituting a fact of great historic importance."

The Polish author points out that the act of unifying Wallachia with Transylvania and Moldavia, although of short duration, "was a symbol and a testament for future generations who during the next 300 years would struggle for unification of the entire people within the historic borders of ancient Dacia. The victory won by Michael against the Turks awakened the hopes of the peoples in southeast Europe, showing them the way to their liberation."

All of the principal moments in the following centuries are treated wisely, with emphasis being given to the constant struggle waged by the Romanian people up until achievement of state independence, the European stature of such a figure as Dimitrie Cantemir, the importance of the uprisings of Horia, Closca and Crisan and of Tudor Vladimirescu, the role of the 1848 revolution and the Unification of the Romanian Principalities, an event which "constituted a new epoch in the history of the people -- an epoch of great and substantial reforms which were designed to liquidate the backwardness of the past and to lift the nation to the level of development of Europe in the 19th century."

The author gives significant space to the struggle for winning state independence in 1877, emphasizing the importance of the victory against the Ottoman Empire for the development of the Romanian states.

A separate chapter is dedicated to the establishment of the unitary Romanian national state on 1 December 1918 through correct and chronological treatment of the facts, with emphasis given to the importance of this event which "had created new and broader possibilities for development and social progress for the Romanian people."

The author reserves many pages for the workers' movements in Romania, the aspects connected with the creation of the Romanian Communist Party on 8 May 1921, and the importance of this event, which was described as "a new, higher stage in the history of the nation." An extensive treatment is also given to the anti-fascist struggle in Romania, the importance of the national insurrection of 23 August 1944, as well as the military contribution and the losses and sacrifices suffered by the Romanian people up

until the final victory over fascism. The author then mentions the road taken by our people, headed by the working class and led by the communist party, toward a revolutionary transformation of society (Chapter 18).

"An event of decisive historic importance was the adoption by the Eleventh Congress of the RCP of the program of the Romanian Communist Party for establishment of a multilaterally developed socialist society and the movement of Romania toward communism. During the proceedings of the Congress, mention was made of the leading role played by the RCP in all processes involved in the transformation of the nation and in the life and activities of the people during the three decades which have passed. Nicolae Ceausescu was reelected to the position of secretary general of the RCP; his name is closely connected with the history of the last two decades. For the Romanian people, for the entire nation, all of the proceedings of the Eleventh Congress were a great history lesson, an opportunity for increasing civic and patriotic consciousness" (p 438).

Also presented is a photograph in which the chairman of the Romanian Socialist Republic, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, is taking the oath of office before the Grand National Assembly.

At the same time, the author presents the principles which are the basis for Romanian foreign policy, pointing out the "extensive, fruitful activity which Romania has carried out within the United Nations, where it has presented numerous and valuable creative initiatives," as well as the actions undertaken with a view toward creating a zone of good neighborliness and understanding in the Balkans. Also pointed out is the development of collaboration with the socialist countries and within the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance. "Owing to the results achieved on the domestic level, as well as owing to the activities carried on on the foreign level, Romania today is a country which is well recognized in the world and which enjoys the general respect of peace-loving peoples."

In connection with the development of Romanian-Polish relations, the historian from this friendly nation points out the significance of the friendly visits to Bucharest and Warsaw and the conversations between comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Edward Gierek, which have led to stimulation of collaboration on the bilateral level as well as on the international level, to a continued increase in economic relations, and to fruitful development of cultural exchanges.

In equal measure, the book by Mieczyslaw Jaworowski is a tribute to the ceaseless struggle waged by the Romanian people to win independence and to preserve their national being, to find prosperity and peace, as well as a contribution to real understanding of Romania in the world.

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BULGARIA

CERTAIN ETHICAL, ARTISTIC VALUES QUESTIONED

Parental Duties Examined

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Pancho Panchev: "The Motive Force of Personal Example--Highest Parental and Civic Duty--How To Bring Up Children?"]

[Text] Talking about bringing up children is useful and necessary because the high communist ideals for which the fine sons of the nation perished and the ideals for which our society continues to strive today as well are inconceivable without people endowed, first and foremost, with moral virtues.

I do not mean to play down ideological or esthetic education, but such education is impossible without ordinary--what we used to call--"home" training, without the human decency that is taught from generation to generation. You may know the communist law code by heart, but would you do anything for others if you had been taught from the time you were a child to care selfishly only about yourself? You may have mastered political economy to perfection, but would you use your knowledge (in your role as a small part of the state economic machine) for the benefit of the people if from the time you were a child you had been accustomed to looking at everything belonging to others and figuring out how to make it yours?

What socialist consciousness shall we look for, for example, in the little boy whose father recently almost drove me out of the streetcar with his curses because I asked the small spitting image of him why he did not give up his seat to the old man standing right near him. Tears came into the old man's eyes and he said softly, "No matter, no matter," while the other passengers pretended not to notice. I imagined the urchin, educated in this manner, grown up and employed in making official recommendations of his colleagues. Or participating in some other public job calling for high moral virtues. Small wonder if years from now he kicks out his then decrepit father and proceeds to get sued for his upkeep.

When we talk (happily more and more frequently of late) about the molding of harmonious personalities and when we are delighted with little rollicking boys who draw or play an instrument or recite marvelously, or who prove themselves as mathematicians or record-breakers in some branch of sports, we can't help being interested in knowing whether, along with their talents, their esthetic education is being developed too, whether our replacements of tomorrow are being properly trained. It is customarily thought that genuine talent is always accompanied by modesty. But doesn't it sometimes happen that as long as a child understands that for him it is not so much a matter of talent as of his mother's ambition, he will cultivate in his character the traits of an egoistic member of the "elite"?

The signs of a Babbitt-like consumerist attitude towards the world that some children copy from their parents are alarming. These children are taking up the baton with a certain greediness and discontent, with a confusion of the concepts of the social and the personal, of duty and honor, with a constant calculation of who gets what. They have their eye, alas, on material rather than spiritual values. A strong adverse role here, apart from the bad direct influence of parents, is played by the chain reaction, the infection transmitted from child to child, that can be checked only by the wise hand of good parents.

True, nobody wishes his own offspring ill. But it is also true that there are mothers and fathers who, albeit unconsciously, mar their children's moral upbringing, i.e., their souls. Is this always unconsciously? What, for example, should we say about the principle applied sometimes with blunt severity, "Pay no attention to what I do, but listen to what I tell you!"?

Experience and observations compel me to rank the factor of personal example as one of a parent's first obligations in bringing up children. Moreover, for quite some time now a criterion for every important act of mine has been: How should I bring up my son who recently turned 17? . . . I try always to act in such a way that I will not receive even his mildest reproach.

Party-Minded Criticism Needed

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 80 p 5

[Statements by Dimitur Ostoych, honored artist and first deputy chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Artists, and Evtim Evtimov, honored cultural worker and secretary of the party organization in the Union of Bulgarian Writers: "Fidelity of Criticism to Party Principle"]

[Text] Literary criticism and art criticism are of great importance for the development and improvement of

the creative process, for the ever richer and more talented re creation of contemporary socialist life and its problems, for the revelation of the spiritual strength and grandeur of the New Man. That is why attention to criticism is unflagging.

A representative of the board of editors requested our well-known creative people to share their thoughts on the following questions: (1) What do you like and what distresses you about contemporary literary and art criticism? (2) What do you think must still be done to increase its fidelity to party principle?

Dimitur Ostoych, honored artist, first deputy chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Artists: A favorable phenomenon in recent years is the springing up of a number of young art historians and critics. Secondly, it can definitely be said that much more attention is now paid to art criticism by the press and other media of mass information. A number of books have been published which shed light on important problems of our heritage and the contemporary artistic process, as well as the creative work of individual artists. These facts and a number of others show the favorable development of criticism and we like this.

The main thing that rightly alarms us is the fact that our artistic life and our practice of art have run significantly ahead of theoretical and critical thought. We have a very intensive artistic life and abundant material has been accumulated from creative practice that offers exceptional opportunities for generalization, for theoretical interpretation, for analysis of events and trends. Such generalizations, unfortunately, are still lacking.

Socialist realism in our representational arts has an exceptionally rich history of its own. It also has a rich present of its own. We demonstrate this in a great number of general, group and individual exhibitions. I can state categorically, however, that the contemporary treatment of socialist realism eludes the attention of our theoreticians and critics. What is more, there are not a few cases where strange and very controversial phenomena are presented by our critics and information media as just about foremost in our modern socialist artistic culture. In such cases the concept of socialist realism almost drops out of use. Actually, this is one of the factors that alarms me personally and I bring it up, on the basis of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech to the Sofia Komsomol members, because I am profoundly convinced that this speech and a number of other utterances by our chief party and government leader were made, not just to be quoted by us, but to be implemented in artistic practice.

The level of criticism is not elevated just by completing an education and by talking. There must be, first and foremost, a high level of

the creative process. That is why in talking about the unquestionable achievements of our art history and criticism I account for them by the achievements of the Bulgarian representational arts. Moreover, while I am mentioning the weaknesses of criticism, I define them, too, from the viewpoint of the achievements of modern socialist art. I think that art historians and critics should be more widely used in the everyday activity of the Union. They should participate even more actively in the juries, commissions etc., by which class-and-party requirements are implemented in the selection, evaluation and acceptance of works of art, both of the easel-painting genres and those that are intended to shape our living environment esthetically.

Last but not least, even more concern is needed on the part of the Union leadership about the ideological-and-esthetic and professional qualification of all those who have chosen the onerous duty of judging artistic values.

Evtim Zhitkov, honored cultural worker and secretary of the party organization in the Union of Bulgarian Writers: True literary criticism does not stand outside literature or somewhere above it. It is literature, it is art when it is genuine, and for me it is genuine when it is an inseparable part of the contemporary literary process, when it affects this process of creating and appraising the literary values of real talent. More than 10 years ago Comrade Todor Zhivkov with good reason anxiously raised the question of the development of literary criticism and its basic functions. Accepting these valid party formulations completely, I want to emphasize that I am not one of those who haster to shift the blame for all the weaknesses of contemporary belles lettres to criticism. When we talk about weaknesses, they are common and reciprocal. I accept the participation of literary critics in the contemporary literary process as something positive and necessary, which every writer has to take into account. Criticism must inspire respect, first and foremost, for its logical character and persuasiveness; it must compel the writer to ponder over what has been created rather than take offense. It must be literature's objective measure, must give us notice when somebody sets about writing, and be frankly grateful when a work of talent appears.

The absence of some of the most authoritative literary criticisms and concrete assessments of books and authors has made it possible for a number of fledgling authors to shift literary values, for very generous praise to be given for works at a mediocre level and prominence to be given to others for business considerations. This unjustified shifting of values already goes beyond literary preferences and has become a hazard that must be overcome. It is a striking fact that no small portion of talented young poets write a great deal "in a general sense," devote their works to so-called "eternal" themes. There would be nothing bad about this if these were not works standing essentially outside our socialist experience. The main direction to follow has always been the same: to create

poetry for our time, for our socialist contemporary life, putting in the foreground the spirituality of modern man who is striving to establish a socialist way of life. Everything else is color and sound. The main thing continues to be the class-and-party approach not only in the creation of a work but also in its evaluation at its true worth. Clearly it does not suffice to criticize sharply only the obviously mediocre works on a present-day theme, but when others appear which have nothing to do with our day, to pat the authors on the back while emphasizing that perhaps they weren't very successful but they have vision and talent. It is here precisely that the shifting of criteria begins, against which resolute measures must be taken. For a work of talent a good word and an objective opinion; for a work that is unsuccessful both ideologically and artistically a precisely critical viewpoint.

How can we get out of this situation? By actually creating new works of high artistic and high ideological content; by discussing these honestly, with no writers exempt from criticism and no critics free to do anything they like. True critics know their own worth, know how to appreciate it and will, perhaps, seek to find their place most exactly in this area. In such cases it is usually said that what is needed is more conversations, more discussions and debates, which are the way to truth. Let me add: Yes, that is necessary, but it must not become the concern of a particular critic; it must become the concern of all critical thought, with the most objective critics setting the tone. This means the most authoritative and talented critics. We must fight against the well-known critical omnivorousness of writing about everything and everybody in the selfsame manner. For me the genuine critic is he who knows how to discover, create and establish his author.

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BULGARIA

DEPUTY MINISTER URGES IMPROVED PHYSICAL TRAINING OF ARMY

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Col Gen Mireno Asenov, deputy minister of national defense
"Let Us Improve Physical Training of the Troops"]

(Text) The wide introduction of modern military equipment into the troops has created the incorrect notion among a significant portion of the command personnel that the physical training of the troops has lost its importance.

Life has decisively repudiated this mistaken viewpoint. Modern combat is characterized by great spatial scope, with frequent and abrupt changes in the situation. The troops must conduct combat continuously during the day and at night, both in the winter and in the summer, they must carry out marches over long distances, they must attack rapidly and defend stubbornly, they must cross extensive zones with obstacles and destruction, and they must carry out various types of work which require great physical and mental stress.

Let us take the example of a gun crew. In recent years the rate of fire of artillery systems has increased several-fold, and the caliber and weight of the shells have been significantly increased. Consequently the strain on the loaders and other crew members has increased significantly.

The situation is the same with the other specialists. A driver must remain directly at his controls for an extended time. Operators and dispatchers are under great nervous mental strain. Motorized rifle troops, along with mounted actions, often must attack on foot to a great depth in protective clothing. Modern aircraft demand very high physical training of the flight personnel. The physical state of the flyers directly influences not only their battleworthiness but also their endurance. Here it is particularly important that the soldiers can quickly and correctly operate the equipment and weapons, and maintain clarity of thought and coordination of movements in carrying out the battle missions and other conditions. And this is possible only with high physical conditioning. The conclusion follows that battleworthiness is an amalgam of the equipment and the soldier with his military skills, moral-political, psychological and physical

conditioning and a readiness to carry out afeat for the sake of duty. For this reason in our People's Army, physical training is a basic discipline in the military training of the troops and an inseparable part of the training and indoctrination of the personnel.

The introduction this year of the new Instructions on the Physical Training of the BNA [Bulgarian People's Army] (NFP-1979) has been a vivid manifestation of the concern to improve the physical conditioning of the troops. These instructions ensure a further improvement in the physical training system. Their basic aims are the optimization of the special area, intensification of the physical training process, raising its role in indoctrinating psychological qualities in the servicemen, improving the training system and simplifying the testing and evaluation system. All of this will have a substantial effect on the military training practices for the troops.

For successfully carrying out these complicated tasks, the commanders, the political workers and the physical training and sports specialists must constantly provide a high quality in the basic form of troop training, the training exercises. Their effectiveness depends largely upon the correct planning of the training process.

Planning on a scientific basis is substantially facilitated by the new instructions. The instructions make it possible for the training of the personnel to become a part of the basic regulating documents of all combat activities of the units, that is, the plans for military and political training.

A specialist officer in physical training helps the commanders to correctly depict in the schedules the subjects and content of the regular troop exercises and the demonstration instruction-procedural exercises with the sergeants, and so forth.

The results of troop instruction to a decisive degree depend upon the procedural skills of the officers and sergeants. As is known, one of the forms for improving the procedural skills is the instructor and demonstration exercises. At the beginning of the training year or in the training period, demonstration exercises are more preferable, and at them the commanders are familiarized with the content of physical training, the organizational forms for carrying it out, and the elaboration of a unified viewpoint on the training procedures for the servicemen. The instructor procedural exercises as a rule are conducted before the beginning of each subject. Their basic purpose is to improve the skills of the officers and sergeants in instructing the soldiers in physical training. The range of questions can be diverse, including a study of the exercises generally or by the elements, the giving of commands, the inspecting and evaluating of the physical training of the servicemen or of the subunits, and so forth. The training questions are worked out directly with the participants in the exercise and the success depends largely upon their activeness.

In the training of the officers and sergeants, a substantial role is played by independent work. On the eve of the exercises, the commander of a platoon or company (battery) is obliged to thoroughly study the questions of the new instructions on physical training. In his personal procedural studies, the aim and goals of physical training as well as the role and significance of increasing their combat expertise are well examined. This provides an opportunity by precise explanation and personal example to develop an awareness of the need for physical training in the soldier.

Physical exercises are the basic means for strengthening the health of the men. These are carried out in practical exercises conducted in the following areas: Gymnastics, obstacle races, hand-to-hand combat, track, swimming, ski instruction, running and track and sports games. In addition, the practical exercises can be carried out as a complex.

An essential condition for the effectiveness of the practical exercises is a great physical strain on the trainees. The training of the men is carried out gradually, in considering the level of their conditioning. Modern combat places the same demands both on the new recruit who has just received his weapons, as well as upon the experienced soldier. Because of this, the standards for physical training in the instructions are the same for all servicemen in regular service.

The physical stress can be increased by increasing the distances, by making the exercises longer, by increasing the number of repeats, by shortening the rest time between them, by making the terrain more difficult in cross-country races and marches, as well as by increasing the number of obstacles.

A particularly thorough approach is required in organizing the comprehensive exercises. More complicated both in organizational and procedural terms, they provide a greater physical stress and help to reinforce the acquired skills and physical qualities. In preparing for them, the officers must pay attention to the exercises which are to be included in the lesson, the number of repetitions, the conditions for alternating the exercises, and the relationship between rest and effort. Only in this instance can all the tasks included in the comprehensive exercises be successfully carried out.

The unit commanders and the physical training and sports chiefs must pay particular attention to increasing the applied importance of physical training and bringing it closer to the needs of combined-arms combat. Hand-to-hand combat, swimming in clothing and with weapons, and marches over long distances help to develop high moral and combat qualities in the men. For this reason the above-mentioned elements rightly hold a noteworthy place in the physical training system.

The training exercises for the officer candidates in military schools must have a more express procedural focus, particularly after the second year of instruction. The officer candidates are obliged to master the entire arsenal of procedural knowledge and skills so that from the very first day

of their service in the troops they can organize and conduct the physical training of their subordinates under barracks and field conditions.

The physical training of officers and sergeants merits particular attention, and this is a component of their battleworthiness, work efficiency and professional experience. Exercises for them are conducted by age groups during the hours which provide the best result.

According to the new instructions, the subunits are permitted to take an examination after all the command personnel has received a positive evaluation in the exercises stipulated for the examination. All of this obliges the subunit commanders not only to direct the exercises but also actively participate in their conducting as well as to continuously improve their own physical qualities.

The sports training facilities play a substantial role in conducting the exercises. Generally speaking, their condition meets the requirements, however in a number of units they are not fully utilized. Often the sports equipment and facilities stand unused. The necessity of constantly increasing the density of the exercises requires the full use of the opportunities which the physical culture facilities provide, as this would minimize the move from one piece of equipment to another, it would increase the number of persons simultaneously practicing, and at the same time increase comprehensiveness. The incorporation of emotional exercises in the lesson, the training in various strength exercises and speed exercises help not only to raise the physical stress but also improve the psychological stability of the men.

Morning physical exercises hold the basic place in the general physical training system. According to the new instructions, they are the basic means of effective training and conditioning of the servicemen. They are held daily with the exception of days off and holidays. Since the morning physical exercises are held at the same time, it is particularly important to have accurate planning of the variations considering the available sports facilities, their capacity and good organization. This ensures the complete use of the allotted time. The exercise variations are alternated in order to provide the all-round physical training and conditioning of the men.

Those commanders act correctly when they do not limit themselves to just the planned exercises, but create additional opportunities for improving the physical conditioning of the personnel. For example, an important role is played by accompanying physical training which is conducted when the subunit is on the way to the training area or returning from it. Such training includes the alternating of sprints, exercises with weapons and equipment, mounting and dismounting transport, the crossing of natural and man-made obstacles, and so forth.

When the men stand long duty before equipment, instruments and mechanisms located in transport in carrying out a march, the commanders must carry out

a special group of physical exercises designed to eliminate fatigue phenomena in the organism and disruptions in motor activity.

Sports work is an important reserve for improving the physical conditioning of the personnel. This work is based upon the operation of the military sports complex and the training of military rated athletes and particularly in the paramilitary types of sports. In order to maintain sports work on a high level, it is essential to make full use of the time allotted for it and involve all the personnel in systematic training and competitive sports competitions.

The party and Komsomol organizations play a major role in improving the physical training of the men. They can actively investigate all questions of physical training and sports among the officers, sergeants and rank-and-file, and instill high moral and military qualities in them. It is also essential to show great concern for the all-round development of sports work with the units in the garrisons.

Modern combat is a cruel testing of all the moral and physical forces of man. Victory in it can be won only by strong, tested, bold and decisive soldiers. The commanders, political workers, staff officers, the party and Komsomol organizations must utilize the new instructions on the physical training of the personnel, in skillfully employing all the forms and methods of training, in order to achieve the highest level in the physical training of the troops.

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BULGARIA

BRIEFS

RODOPI TURKS CHARGE PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE--Representatives of the Rodopi-Tuna Turks Culture and Assistance Association have disclosed that the hormonal balance of some Turkish girls has been upset, and their nervous system, thought and memory processes have been retarded by "sevenaletta" tablets which are manufactured at special KGB labs and brought in by the plane-full from Russia, while reserpine tablets, which effect the thought, memory and nerve processes, are administered by the heads of such organizations as the Ministry of Internal Affairs and State Security to those Rodopi region Turkish youths who display passive resistance by refusing to accept that they are Bulgarian. Moreover, tens of thousands of youths are said to be undergoing torture at mental institutions. [Text] [Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 1 Apr 80 p 3].

CSO: 4907

SPECIAL TYPES OF CAMOUFLAGE DISCUSSED

Prague ATOM in Czech No 3, 1980 pp 10-11

[Article by Lt Col Eng Vladislav Benda]

[Text] Problems related to camouflage reach far back into military history. Camouflage of one's forces developed in didactic unity just as military affairs themselves did. Currently camouflage is held to be that set of actions taken against enemy reconnaissance in order to substantially limit his sources of information about military equipment, the types of equipment, the purpose of individual installations, and the operations and intentions of one's own forces.

The rapid development of science and technology has also brought about modernization of the means of reconnaissance. New instruments have been developed which transform electromagnetic radiation in the microwave range into the visible spectrum. All these modern instruments have found application in military affairs, being used, for example, for reconnaissance, aiming, tracking, guidance, etc.

For reconnaissance we can basically use any radiation which can in some way be detected. Then we can observe the installation which is transmitting that radiation or is changing its intensity, direction or composition.

The properties of the installation observed must be such that they make it possible to clearly distinguish the installation from its surroundings (or background). This includes the capability of the installation to emit radiation or to reflect it differently than the surroundings.

The observer must be equipped with various sensors which can distinguish the specific properties of the installation and those of the surroundings. He must also process the information received, identify the object, and decide on whether to investigate it further or, in some cases, to destroy it.

Sight is one of the most important of man's senses to furnish information on one's surroundings. However, one's vision is limited to the range of visible radiation (380-750nm), which is just a small part of the electromagnetic radiation spectrum. Vision is therefore only functional in the daytime or at night when the installation is illuminated by another source of light or if it itself emits visible radiation.

Scientific-technical progress has expanded the capabilities of man's sight by using other bands of the overall electromagnetic spectrum and various instruments which transform the invisible radiation into visible portions of the spectrum.

For observation purposes, the following bands of the electromagnetic radiation spectrum are used:

- the decimetric and centimetric range, but also the millimetric waves used by radars
- the infrared radiation range in which infrared laser equipment operates
- the range of visible radiation in which optical and some laser instruments operate.

The surrounding environment, whether natural or artificial, affects any radiation. This environment reduces the intensity of radiation; changes its characteristics in the spectrum, in time, and in space; and affects its polarization and coherence.

In observing an installation, in the field, the results are considerably influenced by the background and by other sources of radiation within the field of view of the observing equipment. Radiation of the surrounding environment creates the background which changes the amount of contrast in the target radiation and in optical-electronic instruments is the source of noise.

We can divide the background elements in the field of view into:

1. natural (for example, ground, water surfaces, vegetation, clouds, fog, etc),
2. man-made (for example, various buildings, shelters, covers, camouflage nets, camouflage smoke, paints, etc).

The purpose of camouflage is to prevent to the maximum possible degree precise enemy reconnaissance. As the means of reconnaissance are developed, attention is given to new methods of camouflage as well. To neglect camouflage would mean suffering unnecessary losses and fighting under more

difficult circumstances. The main efforts are therefore concentrated on camouflage against visual, photographic, radar, and infrared reconnaissance with the main emphasis on:

- selecting suitable sites for the deployment of troops and installations,
- proper use of the technical methods of camouflage,
- construction of dummy installations,
- maintenance of camouflage discipline by all soldiers.

Selection of suitable sites should insure full utilization of the camouflage properties of the terrain. Troops and installations are deployed in areas which provide concealed access (roads and highways) without disrupting the original nature of the terrain. Technical camouflage methods, such as paints, sprays, artificial coverings, and smoke screens are used in areas with insufficient cover and as supplemental camouflage methods. Dummy installations are set up with factory-produced standard resources and sets of equipment as well as material from local sources. Maintenance of camouflage discipline by all soldiers is of primary importance since without it all camouflage actions have no meaning. Camouflage is an inseparable part of support of troop combat operations and therefore is organized at all levels, continuously, and in every situation.

A prostředky maskování

- 1) Přirození prostředky
 - terénní tvary a předměty (porosty, rokle, užlabiny, budovy zdi)
 - omezená viditelnost (mlha, noc, sněžení apod.)
- 2) Prostředky pro maskování techniky
 - radiolokační materiál a elementy bojové techniky
 - maskovací úpravy techniky (náterý, fólie, plachty apod.)
 - prvky pro upěvnění mask a rostlinstva
 - zařízení pro světelné maskování a snížení radiolokačního a tepejného průzkumu
 - hlašení ozáření apod.
- 3) Prostředky krytí
 - jednoduché maskovací součásti
 - prostředky maskovacího zbarvení
 - maskovací pokryvy (maskovací sítě, fólie, plány)
 - univerzální masky bez konstrukcí a s konstrukcemi
 - masky propouštějící rádirové vlny apod.
- 4) prostředky imitace
 - makety bojové techniky
 - komplety maket pro důležité objekty

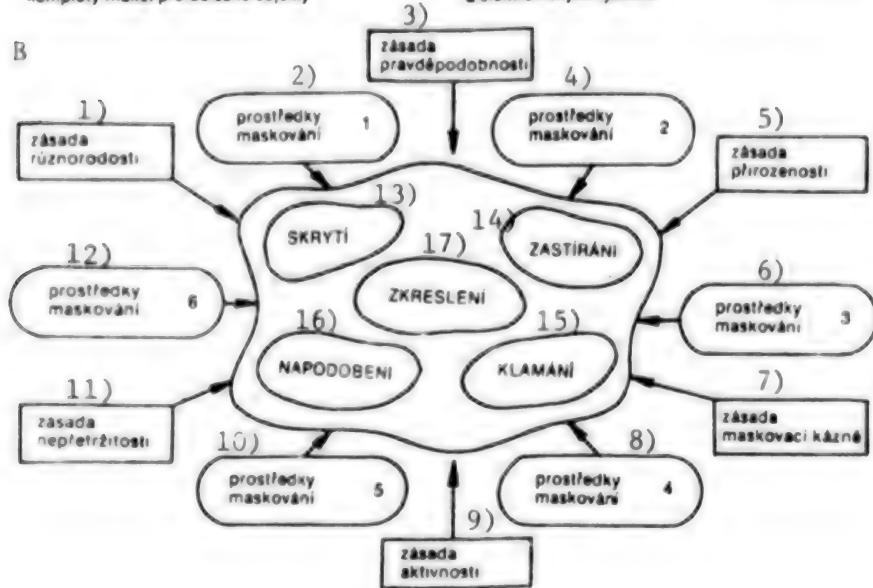
- masky imitujičí bojovou techniku
- prostředky imitujičí činnost vojsk (výbuch, ohň, světlo)

5) Speciální prostředky maskování

- radiolokační maskování
 - koutové odražecí
 - radiolokační masky
 - imitátory pohyblivých cílů
 - světelné (zvukové, pyrotechnické)
- tepejné maskování
 - teplopohlcující elementy mask
 - tepejné imitátory pro makety
 - tepejné imitátory objektů
- dymové (aerosolové) maskování
 - dymovnice
 - dymové náboje
 - dymové rakiety
 - dymové stroje

6) Část prostředků radioelektronického boje

- zejména prostředky imitujičí činnost spojovacích a elektronických systémů



Key:

A. Means of camouflage

1. Natural means

- shape and objects of the terrain (vegetation, hollows, ravines, buildings, walls)
- limited visibility (fog, night, snowfall, etc)

2. Means of camouflaging equipment

- radar material and elements of combat equipment
- camouflaging changes to equipment (paints, foils, coverings, etc)
- elements for reinforcing camouflage nets and vegetation
- equipment for camouflage of lights and reduction of radar and thermal reconnaissance
- radiation alerting devices, etc

3. Means of concealment

- simple camouflage components
- means of camouflage painting
- camouflage covers (camouflage nets, foils, foams)
- all-purpose camouflage covers with and without supports
- covers permeable to radio waves, etc

4. Means of deception

- mock-ups of combat equipment
- complete mock-ups for important installations
- covers resembling combat equipment
- means of imitating troop operations (explosions, fires, lights)

5. Special camouflage means

radar camouflage:

- corner reflectors
- radar protective covers
- imitators of mobile targets
- lights (sounds, pyrotechniques)

thermal camouflage:

- thermal reduction elements of cover
- thermal imitators for mock-ups
- thermal imitators of installations

smoke (aerosol) camouflage:

- smokepots
- smoke shells
- smoke rockets
- smoke generators

6. The role of means of radio electronic combat

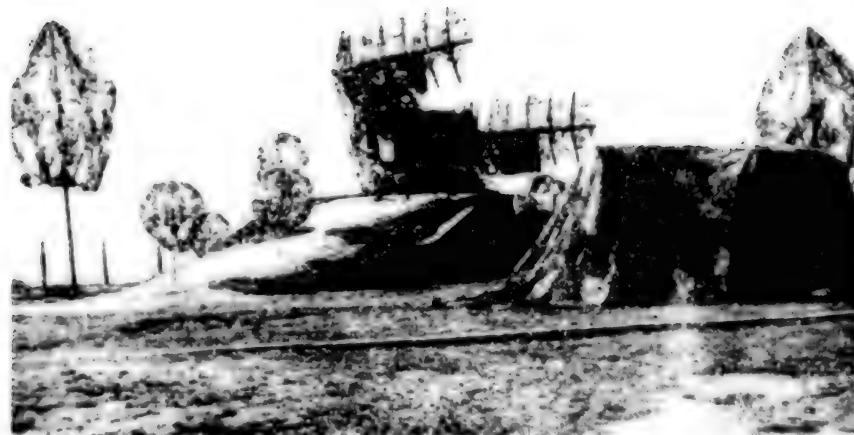
- especially equipment imitating the operations of communications and electronic systems.

B. (diagram)

- 1) principle of heterogeneity
- 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12) camouflage means
- 3) principle of probability
- 5) principle of naturalness
- 7) principle of camouflage discipline
- 9) principle of the state of activity
- 11) principle of continuity
- 13) cover
- 14) disguising
- 15) deceiving
- 16) resembling
- 17) distorting



camouflaged radio equipment



camouflaged system of radio antennas

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

EDUCATION SYSTEM FOR SCIENTISTS CRITICIZED

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 39, 10 Mar 80 p 3

[Report from Berlin: "Kuczynski Attacks Education System of GDR Universities--'One Track Specialists Instead of Highly Educated Graduates.'" A translation of the East Berlin FORUM article referred to below follows this commentary]

[Text] Prof Juergen Kuczynski, the renowned East Berlin economist, sharply criticized the education system of the GDR universities. According to Kuczynski, the specialized studies at the GDR universities are presently conducted in such a way that the students "receive insufficient training in practical research and in practical professional work in general;" if one considers, said Kuczynski, that the GDR universities are generally dissatisfied with the education of the high school graduates, that the enterprises and the Academy of Sciences are dissatisfied with the training of the university graduates, and that the enthusiasm of many young people enrolling at the universities is often quickly replaced by dissatisfaction and boredom, because the study routine at the universities frequently resembles that of the schools, one is bound to conclude that obviously "something is wrong about our system of developing scientists and scientifically educated people."

According to Kuczynski, the main shortcoming of academic training in the GDR is the endeavor "to train at the universities specialists lacking all-round education and to make out of each university a conglomerate of technical colleges isolated from each other." Kuczynski claims that the universities do not produce universally educated graduates, but "one-track specialists;" the students are so overburdened in their special fields that they do not have the time to attend--because of creative interest or because of the need for a more extensive general education--any lectures outside that special field. However, said Kuczynski, a university that overtaxes the students in their special field to such an extent that they cannot do this is not a good educational institution; for interdisciplinary studies are "absolutely necessary for the training." (FORUM 4/80).

Discussion of Shortcomings

East Berlin FORUM in German Vol 34 No 4, Feb 80 pp 8-9

[Article by Prof Juergen Koczynski, member, GDR Academy of Sciences: "Specialized Studies Versus All-Round Education?--Specialization and Interdisciplinary Policy"]

[Text] We talk a lot about the unity of the sciences and we justly put special emphasis on the unity of the natural and the social sciences. In support of this approach we refer to the nature of the sciences and show how useful one academic discipline is to another and how closely interconnected the sciences are. We justly point out that two disciplines can merge to form a new discipline, e.g. physical chemistry or social medicine. However, the crucial reason for this unity is more basic than that. The unity of the sciences is required by the numerous material realities that can only be assimilated through the application to them of various academic disciplines. For assimilation of the world can happen only through a whole network of integrated disciplines.

Marx as a Technologist?

That is to say that the unity of the sciences derives from the character of the material organization of nature and society and their interrelationship. Consciously or unconsciously, all the great scientists up to the middle of the 19th Century knew this. At any rate, we do not know of any scientist--from Thales, Plato, Aristotle, Francis Bacon, Newton, Descartes and Leibnitz up to Davy, Liebig, Helmholtz and Engels--who was not as a matter of course creatively active in both the natural and the social sciences. And it is likewise a sign of creative activity in both branches of science, when a scientist such as Marx, who was technologically totally untalented, was able brilliantly to predict the trends of technological development and their social consequences and to see and determine the limits of the application of scientific laws to society or of sociological laws to nature.

However, we must clearly distinguish between the objective foundation of the unity of the sciences and the subjective realization of this unity, which was in part lost and in part deliberately suppressed among the scientists during the last 100 years.

Frequently, the loss of this unity is attributed--in my opinion, not improperly--to specialization. I do not mean to say that I consider this to be true. For many scientists, who in the distant past somehow embodied the unity of the sciences, were at the same time specialists, mostly in several fields. In some instances, they thus met the requirements of their patrons, which in turn derived from special interests that for the most part were of a material nature or at least took their rise from material sources. More frequently, it was the requirements of certain trades or social institutions, which called for various specializations.

To cite some examples: Thales became a specialist for the geometry of the triangle, in order to facilitate by this method the determination of his trading vessels' positions. For the same reason, he specialized in analogous problems in the field of astronomy. At the same time, however, he concerned himself with the organization of society--which today would be called political science--and in regard to all-round education he probably surpassed all of his contemporaries.

All of us know about Copernicus as an astronomer who was interested primarily in the structure of the planetary system. However, during these times of monetary anarchy, he also acquired specialized knowledge on monetary theory. In view of the fact that he also was a physician and jurist, it goes without saying that he was one of the scientifically most highly trained dignitaries of the Catholic Church; in fact, he was one of the most highly educated men of his time.

The reputation of Humphrey Davy derives above all from the conscious application of numerous scientific disciplines to industry and agriculture. Humphrey specialized in many fields--probably the best-known of his endeavors are his investigations of the ventilation conditions in mines and the invention of the Davy safety lamp for miners. The fact that he was friends with the great poets of his time and that he zealously advocated the popularization of science does not by any means round off the accomplishments of this scientist, who like Thales and Copernicus was active on behalf of general as well as social concerns.

These three examples unequivocally confirm the Marxist classics' theory concerning the production (including circulation)--technology--science--technology--production cycle, which fundamentally differs from that which we customarily refer to as beginning with science and ending with production.

The Chemist as Literary Critic?

At the same time, these three examples confirm that it is absurd to postulate a contradiction between specialized research and general creative academic education. However, at the universities all over the world there is now a trend toward training specialists without all-round education, toward making out of each university a conglomerate of technical colleges isolated from each other.

In the West, this development is caused above all by the profit motive. As science has increasingly and more and more clearly developed into a productive force, which in the West naturally is a profit-oriented force as well, the desire to train specialists has intensified. In the FRG, the journal BILD DER WISSENSCHAFT, a "journal for the natural scientists and technologists of our time," recently published an article (Vol 16, No 9, September 1979) by Prof Dr Karl Heinz Buechel, board member of Bayer AG, Leverkusen, the big West German chemical concern, which deals with the

study of chemistry and which in connection with our problems merits attention.

Buechel first voices his concern: "We can confirm the observation made by others, namely that the increase in the number of highly qualified individuals is not commensurate with the increase in the total number of graduates. What is especially striking is the lack of self-reliance among the university graduates."

In the FRG, this observation applies not only to chemistry, but probably to all academic disciplines. However, it also applies to conditions in the GDR. But is this not something that is to be expected? If one assumes that those most gifted for academic studies (in the FRG, the working class is practically excluded) will go to college, then it follows that an increase in the number of students will result in a less gifted average student and that therefore the number of "highly qualified individuals" cannot show an increase corresponding to that of the number of graduates. Or is somebody going to claim that aptitude is not prerequisite to a "high level of qualification"?

However, Buechel looks for other causes as well and he presents some remarkable ideas. For example, criticizing interdisciplinary studies, he states: "On account of the increase in the number of interdisciplinary courses, the students acquaint themselves in a superficial manner with several fields, without really mastering any of these fields. Now as ever, however, a high degree of qualification in a special field is prerequisite to a successful professional career. Likewise, the curriculum expansion in chemistry--practiced at some universities--by means of addition of compulsory courses in the natural sciences is feasible only at the expense of specialized training, which in turn reduces the graduate's chances of landing a job."

I think these remarks are extremely interesting. It is quite obvious that Buechel's ideal is the really efficient one-track specialist, the chemist without any outside interests, who at most will be allowed a modicum of knowledge about other natural sciences. But any knowledge on the social sciences would be obtained "at the expense of specialized studies"--and promptly elicits a threat from Buechel: The graduate's chances of finding a job, of "being hired" by Bayer AG, would then be reduced. What is one to think of his argumentation regarding interdisciplinary studies? We, too, are in many respects dissatisfied with the interdisciplinary training at our universities. But we are dissatisfied, because this training is so utterly insufficient. Of course, we have the lectures on scientific communism (Marxism-Leninism), a wonderful course indispensable for every student, which unfortunately is frequently taught in such a way that many students are bored. But apart from this, there is very little evidence of interdisciplinary studies at our universities. The training in the student's special field is so time-consuming that a chemistry student, for example, or a student of economics is not in a position to attend a lecture

on the history of Germany or on GDR literature.

All-Round Education to Superficiality?

Thus the problem concerning thorough specialized studies and interdisciplinary training or education at our universities has not yet been solved. But if it is solved--is it bound to result in superficiality? Of course not--not if one regards--as we do--the universities not only as training centers, but also as educational institutions.

For one thing, interdisciplinary studies are absolutely indispensable for the training. It goes without saying that all great scientists in the history of mankind were either dialecticians or materialists or even dialectical materialists, for otherwise they would not have been able creatively to assimilate parts of the world. However, they were frequently unconscious of being dialectical materialists. Training in dialectical and historical materialism means nothing else but the conscious application of the basic methodology of scientific work as such. And that conscious application is superior to unconscious application is obvious. Furthermore: It is likewise obvious that one can be neither an historian of science nor an historian of literature without knowing the history of economics and that the economist and the biologist should be statisticians and mathematicians as well.

But how about the biology student who wants to attend lectures on Goethe or the Industrial Revolution? Is this student's desire justified? Of course it is justified. Is a university which by overtaxing the students in their special field prevents them from attending such lectures a good educational institution? Of course not! To be sure, the student's training, the specialized studies, are not going to be the worse for the student's not being able to attend these lectures. And if the student believes that by attending such lectures in addition to the main courses he or she will also become an expert on classical literature or the economic history of early capitalism, he or she is on the way to becoming superficial. But if the student thinks that such lectures will help him or her to become both a chemist and an educated individual, he or she is quite right. And there is no doubt that a socialist society does not want chemists, who are one-track specialists, but: chemists, who for professional reasons received interdisciplinary training; chemists, who for nonprofessional reasons take an interest in interdisciplinary studies; and then of course chemists, who know and understand the requirements of the society, in which they live.

However, Mr Buechel wants chemists, whose training and interests are of use only to Bayer AG, Leverkusen, and whom he promises a job in return. In fact, such a chemist can be hired, but at the same time, this chemist has to consider the following: "On account of demographic facts--in 1979, the sparse classes of 1914 to 1918 will start to retire--the need for

replacements of the retirees is presently decreasing considerably."

Thus, if only because of the effects of World War I, the training of one-track specialists is to take priority in the FRG! But the principal motive is a desire for profit, which calls for a specialization that is believed to become impaired, if the attention is "diverted" by interdisciplinary studies.

Naturally, we do not share this opinion. However, if for profit-seeking one substitutes the progress of science and its application, it looks as though our approach is the same, even though we teach Marxism-Leninism: The way this is done in our country is unsatisfactory. I feel that only a highly educated and, hopefully, creative natural scientist can teach dialectics to other natural scientists. Here I would like to mention Engels, who pointed out that the invention of lighting fire by generating heat through mechanical movement was followed by its dialectical reversal, namely the generation of mechanical movement through heat in the steam engine. However, Engels added: "But history follows its own course and however dialectical this course may be, dialectics frequently must wait a long time for history." In this case, many thousands of years. That is to say, training in dialectics, its conscious application, can shorten many a time span of invention. To illustrate this by examples and to encourage--before the whole audience--dialectical reversals in the present-day natural sciences would be a really useful course in dialectics for natural scientists.

However, noting that through the study of Marxism-Leninism the natural scientists obtain a more extensive introduction to the social sciences than is provided by the Expanded High School, we must point out that for the social scientists there are no corresponding advanced courses in the natural sciences. And both the natural scientist and the social scientist are overtaxed in their special fields to such an extent that they do not have the time to attend--because of creative interest or because of the need for a more extensive general education--any lectures outside that special field.

Prepared for Practice?

Moreover, their specialized studies are conducted in such a way that they receive insufficient training in practical research and in practical professional work in general. As regards the natural scientists, this was confirmed by other observers, while in regard to the social scientists I myself can vouch for the validity of the remarks of the director general of a large concern, who in reply to my question as to how he puts the university graduates to work stated: "First of all I have to help them to overcome the shock of actual practice." Now if one also considers that our universities are generally dissatisfied with the education of the incoming high school graduates, that the enterprises and our Academy of Sciences are dissatisfied with the training of the university graduates and that the enthusiasm of numerous young people enrolling at our universities is often

quickly replaced by dissatisfaction and boredom, which the students frequently explain by pointing out that the study routine at the universities is identical with that of the schools, one is bound to conclude that something is wrong about our system of developing scientists and scientifically educated people.

One of the reasons, which also accounts for the shock by actual practice, is that we are reluctant to confront the students with the problems of real socialism, which problems naturally entail constant criticism and divergence of opinion as to how obstacles and aggravations can be overcome. This goes for the natural scientists, who among other things are confronted with transfer problems, as well as for the social scientists, who have to deal with the same problems. Thus it is precisely these problems that should bring together natural scientists, industrial management experts and sociologists. Considering that the party and state leadership places the issue of productivity into the foreground and that our way of planning frequently impedes industrial pilot tests for chemists or the introduction of new equipment, a complex approach to problems concerning the social effectiveness of the natural sciences, technical sciences and mathematics becomes even more imperative.

And it really should not be necessary to draw on planning specialists, in order to understand and define the ways in which our system of planning impedes technical progress, even though a planning specialist may under certain circumstances be necessary to find the best way of making changes in the planning.

Nor is there any need for a theorist of learning to show us how to raise our scientists' level of creativity. For example, if we put into practice the old truth expressed by Plato or Wilhelm von Humboldt, namely that at the universities teaching must be complemented by research, and if we enabled and requested our university teachers to do research as well, we could quickly increase our creative potential by one-third and more.

And once we understand--actually as well as theoretically--that in science divergence of opinion and discontinuity of theories are indispensable, and if we as scientists want to participate in the socialist revolution that Erich Honecker talked about, we scientists will surely be able to accomplish the tasks set by our real socialist society.

8760
CSO: 2300

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT'S COMMENTARY ON POLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Bernard Margueritte: "Poland Trying To Pursue More Independent Foreign Policy While Remaining Faithful to Moscow"]

[Text] After spending Sunday in the beautiful city of Krakow, Mr Olivier Stirn, secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Warsaw on Monday. This visit to Poland comes at a particularly opportune moment. It takes place, as a matter of fact, not only right after Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which shook the foundations of East-West relations, but also after the congress of the Polish party and the suggestion made by Mr Gierek to convene a European disarmament conference in Warsaw.

The events of the last several weeks, the congress and the comments in the Warsaw press confirmed the fact that Polish foreign policy, far from being purely and simply a reflection and extension of the Kremlin's policy, in reality--contrary to what is often maintained--reveals great flexibility. It is also true that it is not lacking either in ambiguity or contradictions. At this moment it seems to be characterized as a matter of fact by a twin effort.

1. An effort to pursue a more independent policy but to remain within the Moscow line. This apparent contradiction in terms is a fundamental fact of life in Polish foreign policy. But it has recently manifested itself with new force.

A pleasant little comment, which a member of parliament of that country made to me, illustrates Poland's delicate position. A meeting of the Warsaw Pact was being held in Moscow. When the moment came for everybody to sit down around the table, the delegates suddenly realized that a pin had been placed on each chair. The representative of the GDR sat down and smiled. The Czechoslovak added a second one, sat down and smiled. The Romanian took out a pin marked "made in China," placed it next to the first one,

marked "made in USSR," sat down and smiled. The Hungarian sat down and did not smile. Finally, the Pole discreetly dropped the pin on the floor, sat down and made a horrible face." Now that, my conversation partner told me, is Polish foreign policy in a nutshell.

We can see as a matter of fact right away that Poland has dissociated itself from Soviet aggression in Afghanistan; it has come out in favor of continuing detente and it proposes holding a conference on disarmament in Warsaw. In this connection, people love to say in Warsaw that Poland would like to play the role in the East which France plays in the West.

This is obviously a somewhat crude exaggeration since Polish policy, at best, consists merely in taking from the Soviet line that which can be used best for the sake of Polish interests. Thus, the revival of detente in Europe, which is necessary for Poland, is a part of the Kremlin's worldwide strategy, we cannot help but feel.

2. An effort to get everybody to admit that detente can be confined to Europe. The special relations with the United States, which are so necessary for Poland, must be maintained; one of the chief Polish foreign policy commentators recalled on Friday, in the Warsaw journal ZYCIE WARSZAWY, with more cynicism and brutality than usual, that detente is to be applied only to East-West relations and not, for example, to North-South relations. He even wrote the following: "One can, with complete justification, speak--and even act--in support of the 'autonomization' both of the process of detente and the prospects of European security." The author remarked that it is precisely as a function of this "divisible" character of detente that one should consider Gierek's recent proposal on disarmament and, expressing his desire to be realistic, he stated that "in Western Europe, public opinion is squarely in favor of 'divisibility of detente.'"

It is true nevertheless that Poland cannot do without its special relations with the United States: only the tremendous economic aid given by the Americans (\$1.5 billion in loans over 2 years) enabled Poland to avoid catastrophe and this aid will soon be even more necessary for Poland. The new man in charge of Polish foreign policy, Jerzy Waszcuk, Central Committee secretary, furthermore confirmed to me that, according to Poland, all of the signatories of the Helsinki accords are to participate in a possible Warsaw conference; said he: "This is quite obvious, including the United States."

Janusz Stefanowicz, as he himself put it, asked the "fundamental question." Can one pursue a policy of detente with one country--the United States--which, in other parts of the world, pursues a policy of aggression? Are the Westerners going to refuse to die for Kabul, the way certain people refused to die for Gdansk? Will they agree that detente applies only to Europe and should not be challenged because of what happens elsewhere?

Polish reactions clearly show that this is undoubtedly where we find the most serious political threat represented by Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. As President Carter was able to see for himself, if the West does nothing, that would leave the door open to the risk of the worst adventures in the Third World through the multiplication of Soviet interference.

The Poles were the first clearly to state the problem in the name of the Warsaw Pack. For them, the decisive test will be the West's attitude toward the European meeting scheduled to be held in Madrid this year. If the Madrid conference is held as if nothing had happened, with the Soviet troops remaining in Afghanistan, then the socialist countries will conclude quite justifiably that the West agrees to the idea that detente is divisible, that is to say, that it is confined to Europe and that the Soviets can everywhere else continue to pursue their policy of aggression. Let us hope that Mr Olivier Stern will give the Poles the beginning of a response in this connection.

5058
CSO:3100

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY, OFFICIALS MEET WITH WOMEN

Participants, Gierek's Remarks

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee PZPR, together with Edward Babiuch, Chairman, Council of Ministers, met on 5 March 1980 with a group of women, representing various professional milieus, regions of the country, and all generations of our nation.

This traditional meeting, preceding the International Women's Day, was the expression of respect for and recognition of material and spiritual values that accrue to the nation from professional and social activity of women and their extremely responsible role in the upbringing of a young generation. It was also an occasion for an objective and cordial talk on the present and future of the country and of everyday joys and worries of women.

Also present at the meeting were: Zdzislaw Zandrowski, Deputy Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee PZPR, and Jerzy Kuberski, Head of the Department of Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism of the Central Committee PZPR. Women's movement was represented by Eugenia Kempara, President of the National Council of Polish Women.

Participating in the meeting were Maria Adamus - adjuster of machinery of Cotton Industry Institute in Czestochowa; Jadwiga Biedrzycka - Mayor of Wloclawek; Kaja Danczowska - violinist, Docent Academy of Music in Krakow; Adela Dankowska - glider pilot; Krystyna Depczynska - seamstress, "Fakopa" Quilt Plants; Bronislawa Dudek - Major-pilot; Magdalena Figur - first woman tractor-driver of PRL, farmer; Stanislawa Fuczek - farmer of Krosno voivodship, counselor, Rural Commune People's Council; Klara Goscieka - overseer, "Lenin" coal mine; Bozena Jakubowska - Deputy Prosecutor, Slupsk voivodship; Maria Jecz - manager of "Supersam," "Spolem" Voivodship Consumers' Cooperative, Biala Podlaska; Izabela Karwacinska-Rutkowska - Deputy Mayor of the City of Warsaw; Anna Kedzierska - director, Home Management Committee; Wanda Kiedrzynska - retired scientific worker PAN; President of the Club of former Ravensbrueck female prisoners; Czeslawa Konopka - outstanding folk authoress of the Kurpie district; Wanda Krasuska - Director, tutelage and educational

institutions, Lomza voivodship; Elzbieta Krawczuk - first year student, Main School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw, Polish record holder for the high jump; Zofia Muszka - president, Polish Nursing Society; Apolonia Nawojska - member, Agricultural Producer Cooperative, in Wola Mlocka, Ciechanow voivodship; Anna Nehrebecka - actress of Polish Theater in Warsaw; Henryka Pogorzelec - weaver in "SILWANA" Silk Industry Plants in Gorzow; Barbara Ryttych - farmer of Piotrkow voivodship; Hieronima Skrzypchowska - worker of State Farm in Goldapi, Suwalki voivodship; Janina Stolc - Director of Voivodship Pedagogical Library in Koszalin; Docent Dr Zofia Zegaeska - manager of independent Laboratory of Embryology in Gdansk Academy of Medicine; Janina Zielinska - farmer of Chelm voivodship; Zofia Zamojska - secretary of the Voivodship Committee PZPR in Konin.

Joint Responsibility for Problems of the Country

Workers and farmers, engineers, workers of science and education, outstanding actresses and women of sports, social workers - these are but a few professions and areas of activity represented at the meeting, which undeniably bear witness to the equality of rights and state of women in our country. The opportunity to remind us of this truth is provided by the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the International Women's Day which symbolizes the struggle for women's rights and social justice.

The participants of the meeting spoke of their work, of ways to achieve professional advancement, and of joint responsibility of women for the fulfillment of common national tasks. The consciousness of joint responsibility is accompanying them in their work and social activities, and in promoting the movement for good work whose primary aim is to raise the life standards of society and prosperity of Polish families.

The representatives of women spoke with appreciation of the consistency of the Party and Government in the fulfillment of this goal over the entire decade of the 1970's in spite of recent difficult conditions of the country's development. Among accomplishments of the social policy of this decade is the expansion of the system of the protection of family and motherhood, further expansion of social benefits, improvement of mothers' and children's health care and improving conditions of the bringing up the new generations.

A Need for Daily Activity

It has been stressed that interests of women, children and family will constitute an invarying reference point of social policy also in the forthcoming years as reaffirmed by the program of the 8th Congress PZPR. Announcements contained in this program concerning further improvement of the system of protection of motherhood, increase of aid to women who work and bring up small children, expansion of institutions for care of children, and betterment of the system of benefits from the alimony fund, were received with appreciation by women. The implementation of plans connected with housing construction, food economy and restoration of the market equilibrium will be of great importance for the improvement of the family situation. It will

make it possible to gradually, within economic possibilities of the State and an overall progress in effective management depending on all of us, solve many everyday troubles.

The social and cultural progress of the country, however, is not decided by a central solution alone, even the most sound one. It is necessary to support these actions by the everyday social activity within the work and home environment. Participants of the meeting quoted specific examples of these activities and spoke of the possibility of thereby solving many difficult problems connected with care of children or everyday life in housing areas and villages. It is therefore necessary to create conditions that would permit us to better utilize the enormous existing reserves of initiative and social sensitivity and a wish to help others and make joint decisions concerning matters of one's environment. The present electoral campaign to the Sejm and Voivodship People's Councils, in which women and their organizations are actively participating, present a good opportunity to talk about possibilities of increasing the influence of citizens on public affairs and to display the activity in practice.

Motherhood, the daily bustle of women about family and household affairs and rearing children to be intelligent, upright and active is as an important role as any professional and social activity. Participants of the meeting spoke of satisfaction and at the same time of enormous responsibility which is the lot of a mother, and of the importance of the home atmosphere in the life of a man and of entire society.

The prosperity, strength and security of our common home, Poland, depends on everyday, well organized work and efficient actions in all areas of life. One could not avoid thinking of this on the 35th anniversary of the victory over Fascism in talks in which the tragic experiences of our nation were recalled by women-combatants of World War II. Polish women know well what war is and therefore they fully approve of foreign policy of our country whose unalterable aim is to achieve the essential right of every man and nation: the right to life and peace.

Address of the First Secretary of the Central Committee PZPR

In the course of the meeting the First Secretary of the Central Committee PZPR delivered the following address.

"During the 35 years of the people's authority - said Edward Gierek - the life of Poles has radically changed. We are at present an educated nation enjoying a better life, and are an integrated nation that speaks the same language and thinks the same. We have 1,100,000 persons with university education, which is a credit to our nation that not too many nations can be proud of. Despite this undeniably creditable accomplishment there are still difficult problems in our lives. We must continue to set our economy in order and to consistently eliminate disproportions in the development level of various regions of the country that have grown out of historical circumstances.

The extension of a free health care to all working people has been a great accomplishment, a fact that has no precedent even among richer nations which have had easier ways of development. This however, has created some new problems, revealing shortcomings in the development of the material base of the health service and a need for a better supply of drugs. These problems too will be gradually smoothed.

The present affairs and future prospects of the nation and the growth of our population require the increase of our efforts to accelerate the pace of housing construction. The same considerations dictate a just distribution of housing while giving priority to the requirements of young families."

"Of great importance is a further improvement in market supplies, the quantitative increase of deliveries and the expansion of their assortment. We are doing a great deal in this respect," said Edward Gierek, "We will produce more and distribute more equitably. This permits us to expect that the forthcoming years will be a period of a further increase in affluence of our society. However, we should bear in mind that this will be not easy to achieve, for progress depends on a general mobilization and better utilization of our already powerful economic potential, and on the thrifty and efficient management of raw materials and other materials which are getting costlier all over the world."

"Here too, much depends on women without whom nothing happens in our country," said Edward Gierek. "We reckon in particular on their participation in the creation of a favorable climate for good work and thrifty, rational management, and high quality products."

"The strengthening of our country is at present also a patriotic imperative for everyone to whom the fatherland's good is dear. This is the best answer to attempts at unsettling the atmosphere detente in international relations. In the present involved situation in the world," stated Edward Gierek, "we are endeavoring to stop attempts at imposing an anti-detente course upon the world and to generate new and lasting guarantees for mankind of life in peace."

The First Secretary of the Central Committee PZPR congratulated participants of the meeting, and all Polish women, on the occasion of the approaching holiday, and expressed his respects, gratitude and appreciation. [Polish Press Agency].

Commentary on Women's Day

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Mar 80 p 4

[Commentary by k. Galczynska]

[Text] These meetings have already become something of a tradition. They constitute a pleasant and important feature of Women's Day. Each year, the most deserving among them, because of their professional and social work, solicitous mothers and wives, representing all professions, living in big

cities and in small hamlets come to meet with the First Secretary of the Central Committee PZPR, Comrade Edward Gierek to tell about their difficult and responsible work, their troubles and everyday worries, and of their achievements and joys which every well-spent day brings them at a working place, at home, or among friends and partners in life.

And on the part of the highest authorities these annual meetings are the expression of modest thanks addressed to all Polish women for their toil and work, sometimes working two or more jobs, for their patience and smiles that conceal their tiredness, for their wish and readiness to help in any situation and at any moment.

This feature was prominent during yesterday's meeting, always, especially when its participants spoke about themselves, their life and work. From these isolated, single facts, a picture of the contemporaneous Poland was taking shape, a reality created also by the efforts of women. Wanda Kiedrzynska, President of the Club of former Ravensbrueck female prisoners, has appealed that any young Pole get acquainted with Polish proposals of education for peace, for a world without war, without fear for the loved ones, without trampling human dignity. Anna Kiedrzynska, Head of the Home Management Committee of the Main Board of the Women's League, has called attention to a connection between the quality of articles of daily use and respect for work. Jadwiga Biedrzycka, Mayor of Wloclawek, spoke of non-measurable values, touching on the innermost sphere of human life, generated by fruitful joint social work, and the importance of its possible tangible effects.

These are but a few remarks from the yesterday's meeting. All of them have found a response in the words of the First Secretary. He spoke of the most important matter to all of us - of a necessity to defend peace, of notable achievements of the past 35 years, of great importance of the fact that we are now a completely integrated nation and that the process of our unification into one identically thinking and feeling nation is but 60 years old. The First Secretary also spoke of difficult matters which we will have to gradually solve such as separate apartments for every family, especially for young families, market problems, a need for better work, the responsibility of each of us for one's work and for the common property entrusted to us. The generation of a one of the great accomplishments of the Polish woman at home, among loved ones, at working place, and in social organizations constitutes the creation of a favorable climate for good, careful and reliable work, and promoting a respect for it and pride from its efficient fulfillment...for our generation.

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ROMANIA

SHORTCOMINGS IN SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Iasi CRONICA in Romanian 14 Mar 80 p 3

/Interview with Acad. Cristofer Simionescu by Sergiu Teodorovici/

/Text/ /Question/ In a recent dialog with a distinguished economist published in CONTEMPORANUL review you upheld the idea according to which, in scientific research, instead of, for instance, adding the 33d quality to a polymer, let us better create a new polymer, with 33 new qualities, fit for the broadest possible use in production practice. This involves the problem of priority in research, a problem which makes us envision, if not even a science of priorities in research, at any rate a study of these priorities with useful conclusions for guidance to workers in this field. This is so especially if we consider the relation between basic research and applied research, with the debates which it generates.

/Answer/ Yes. There are two categories of scientific workers: one that is aware of the areas where scientists should conduct profound surveys and expect results of overall importance -- results which would change or, if you will, broaden the horizons of knowledge -- and another category that will never undertake anything in this field because they are satisfied with using limited information. The research staff from the latter group, no matter how much they would be advised by any methods about the areas they should survey, sooner or later will do nothing else than reproduce, improve, upgrade; by no means will they sacrifice their time and mental efforts to dig into the hard ground of the unknown. These territories of perspective for the process of knowledge are hard to break, they require notable intellect, material facilities and time. Because I was asked a direct question I want to give a straight answer. More than 10 years ago I gave a report to the Academy, entitled "Why Do We Not Have a Nobel Prize"? The topic remains timely. I believe that for a long time we shall still not have a Nobel Prize if we shall not cultivate the outstanding intellects and if we shall not focus our material and human efforts on scientific schools,

placing more emphasis on a few areas of great importance for the expansion of modern Romanian science.

If several outstanding collectives which also are inclined to make sacrifices will be provided with very sophisticated technical facilities, I strongly feel that our present discontent with our involvement in world science, which is not equal to the investment effort of the state, will vanish. But I feel that in order to step up research in the key areas there is the need for a strict selection of intellects. Moreover, I feel that more careful action is required in the distribution of the overall state appropriations for science and information must be broadened so that scientists would not explore fields in which others already have essential results. Furthermore, I have boundless trust in the fecundity of basic research, because it is known that a nation benefits from the advantages of basic scientific research more than from the advantages of reproductive research or even of a part of applied, technological research. Examples abound. Basic research has provided modern physics with most spectacular solutions, which resulted in practical applications that were un hoped-for 50-60 years back. All the issues of nuclear energetics derive from theoretical investigations, from thinking efforts. Albert Einstein, who all his life only conducted experimental investigations, intuited and used pencil and paper in his research, was able to obtain results in basic problems of the structure of matter, of the microcosm and macrocosm, results which triggered a tremendous surge of technology. We could use other examples of basic research having opened new horizons to practical applications, in an unexpected way. It is true that basic research is expensive and requires long periods of time. But the effects of discovering a law cannot be compared with those of reproductions, with the applications of theses that are known and are of limited importance.

Question This brings us to the apparent contradiction between basic research and applied research, with the former being considered by some as a desertion from the socioeconomic priorities of this stage. Of course, basic research must prove an even more profound involvement in topics where the solutions provided by this research may far more significantly promote the progress of civilization.

Answer It is true, on the one hand, that some incapable scientific workers are hiding behind programs of so-called basic research, in order to justify the inconsistency of their own results. On the other hand, these "scientists" are not capable of obtaining any valuable result, no matter how they describe their studies, basic or applied. Hence, also the conclusion, certainly erroneous, that basic research is an escape for some scientists, who are infecund and insensitive when society looks

at them with hope and confidence. Moreover, I feel that basic research still is treated with some reservation because in our country it has not had a great impact on the process of knowledge or on the progress of society.

Actually, applied research has provided us with more, but in smaller amounts, than basic research. Hence, judging, by immediate usefulness, the input of basic research and of applied research, some mistrust in basic research resulted.

However, it is known that basic research continues through applications, that every law and idea triggers practical activity. In point of fact, there are no contradictions between basic research and applied research: the latter only is the natural extension of basic research. Basic research aims at penetrating the real area just as applied research requires continuous supply with ideas to be materialized.

Question This relation may be treated with specifications for each individual science. For instance, the situation in physics differs from that in chemistry.

Answer Undoubtedly, physics has had an incomparably greater input into the process of knowledge than chemistry, at least so far. Moreover, it is known that in chemical sciences, without the contributions of modern physics, practically nothing can be done. The idea that chemical sciences will be incorporated ultimately into the physical sciences and will represent an applied realm of physics does by no means seem utopian to me. Chemistry has been trailing behind modern physics. It is a thesis which I have been trying to uphold in writing and verbally and to prove. It is not a novel fact that the animal and human organism, by and large, the animal and plant world perform a far more refined chemistry than the one done by chemical workers in the laboratory. What we are doing today, on a world scale, is far too little in comparison to the chemical processes in plants and animals. The modern chemical industry develops at the cost of pollution of the environment and alteration of the ecological balance, in the context of high consumption rates in terms of energy and raw materials and still many wastes. If we could achieve syntheses like the one that proceeds in the laboratory called leaf, which is characterized by extreme refinement, subtlety and energy consumption which is lower than in giant combines, we would take a great step forward in chemistry. Chemistry may, by the end of this century, reshape completely. It should switch from conventional synthesis to biochemical synthesis, to assimilate the elements of enzyme catalysis, to work at ambient temperature and normal pressure. Furthermore, requirements will involve closed technological processes, without discharge of wastes and without high energy

consumption rates. As an example I shall use the fattening of animals. The synthesis of corn fats or of proteins from ingested grass, performed by the body is extremely refined. The path from the vegetable substances on which living beings feed, up to proteins, fats, and other components, is complex and has not yet been reproduced in chemical plants. Nature produces an outstandingly refined chemistry and chemical workers still are far from nature and from current advances of physicists. Though it would seem that today it is impossible to exist without a powerful chemical industry and even though all the states have huge investment projects in this field, chemistry is far from having delivered at the level of its potentialities. Chemical sciences still are at the gate of the modern scientific-technical revolution. They did not and will not enter deeply into the territory of this revolution as long as they fail to cultivate the bordering realms, specifically physics and biology. The chemical sciences, isolatedly, cannot deliver at the level of modern social requirements if they do not take full advantage of gains in physics, mathematics, biology and applied sciences.

Question Certainly, it is a matter of creative discontent, to the effect of greater strictness in terms of chemistry's duties in the context of modern civilization. However, we cannot deny that the latter owes very much to advances in chemistry as well. Hence, what does modern civilization owe to chemistry? And what would it owe to it if, as you stated, chemistry would use the inputs of bordering sciences, primarily, of mathematics. It is known that, as Marx stated, the degree of maturity of a science is judged by its degree of mathematization.

Answer My answer to the first question would be the following: there is no doubt that chemistry provided substantive inputs into the development of modern civilization. I shall only use a few examples that make the point. In the first place, we must point out the utilization of nitrogen from the atmosphere on fertilizer, hence its reuse in the natural process. In the second place, the input of chemistry into the area of health care is becoming greater and greater. In the third place, I would point out the polymers as substitutes for metals, chemical fibers, rubber, and so forth. There is no field in our life which chemistry has not penetrated and where it has not upgraded or changed the fundamental elements of life. But it can provide incomparably more and under different conditions. For instance, I feel that we should ponder on the future of petrochemistry, the chemicalization of hydrocarbons from oil and natural gas, the chemical treatment of nonregenerable raw materials to the benefit of vegetable raw materials. We should make a shift toward unlimited resources (raw materials from seas and oceans, vegetable matter, wastes, and so on). Hence, I am far from underrating the input of chemistry into modern civilization. This input is continuously growing. But I feel that this input is not equal to its actual

potential. The second remark involves the fact that mathematics and other bordering sciences have not adequately penetrated the field of chemistry. One of the reasons for which chemistry does not provide, in the process of knowledge, answers at its top potentialities results from the fact that mathematicians are not conversant with chemistry and chemists are little versed in mathematics, the fact that in this junction, between mathematics and chemistry, the moves are timid, that the use of mathematical calculus, of computers, is still slow in coming. Some difficulties result from the fact that because of their background -- which has an experimental character -- chemical workers cultivate less abstract thinking and sometimes even display reservations against mathematical methods. There is still inadequate use of the mechanoquantic calculus, hence there is not an adequate use of the basic theoretical advances. Without quantic chemistry one cannot imagine modern chemistry. Moreover, I would like to point out that in higher chemical education, quantic chemistry involves the smallest proportion of classes or is nonexistent. In Iasi also, at the Faculty of Chemical Technology, this discipline involves a small number of hours or is an optional subject. But it cannot be an optional discipline because it is essential and mandatory for the training of the chemist of tomorrow. It is logical that the chemical sciences increasingly become in-depth tools as the mathematical tool delves deeper into their sphere. But what I said about mathematics also pertains to physics and other scientific branches.

Question Reconsideration of this matter begins with education. What is your view on the the future of chemistry in the context of disciplines incorporated into the curriculum? This includes the involvement of mathematics in chemistry and of chemistry in mathematics and specifically chemistry's input into resolving the problems relating to the energy crisis, the food reserves of the world, and so on, hence basic problems of mankind, problems which will receive adequate answers to the extent that there will be people trained for this purpose.

Answer The school must broaden the vistas of knowledge, develop the capacity of thinking, and cultivate scientific strictness, inventiveness, and creativity. If the school does not meet these requirements and does not help to build the basic training for every working person, it is faulty. Without the assimilation of the sciences of nature, which, in the final analysis, involve mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, the horizon of knowledge cannot be broadened and creativity cannot be generated and developed. The basic ingredients of any professional training are developed in the general education system and at graduation the students must benefit by the advantages of knowledge of natural sciences. Therefore, I feel that mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology must be treated equally in general education, as basic sciences on nature. I do not believe that the current situation is fortunate and

I also feel that not everywhere, in the field of basic sciences, do we have teachers capable of continuously upgrading the training of young people. Because of the need of horizontally develop education, we have produced, sometimes in a hurry and in little efficient educational forms, incompletely trained educationists, with gaps in their training. In addition to the amount of knowledge, that can be determined by instructional programs and textbooks, there still is something which involves the teacher, his background and talent and which differs from one school to another. There are schools whose students, all of them, pass the entrance examination to college and schools which provide very few students to colleges. This phenomenon should be studied very carefully; it involves our children, who must benefit from the most uniform training conditions possible. The problem also applies to colleges.

Question It is a matter here of the multilateral training of the student, in light of the sciences of nature and of humanist sciences. The point is that in the context of the last-mentioned sciences, some deem it their duty to sound the alarm....

Answer And they are right. The complete individual, the man of modern society, must not have a unilateral training. It is wrong not to train him in the field of basic sciences and it is equally wrong to deprive him of broad knowledge in social sciences, by and large, in the field of culture. People trained in our education system must thirst for culture and the school must develop their ideal of becoming educated. Just as I have advocated the formative value of basic disciplines I also advocate the formative value of humanist disciplines. Furthermore, I am one of the teachers who campaign for teaching broadly cultural disciplines in polytechnical institutes and technical disciplines in humanist faculties. Technology also has a specific poesy and beauty and at the same time formative value.

I believe that the separation of higher technical education in universities, while having notable advantages, also had the disadvantage of a more narrow intellectual streamlining, which has kept some technologists far from cultural concerns. There are some capable engineers who read very little literature and believe that the absence of contacts with areas outside their profession does not impoverish their soul. In my view, the neglect of humanist education in the general education network or in colleges is very damaging to the molding of the new man.

Question Moreover, it is a matter of elementary reciprocity for experts in the fields of humanist sciences, and no less for poets, artists in general, to also become familiar with scientific knowledge, which is necessary for obtaining an adequate outlook on the modern world.

Answer This is correct and the culprit is also the school, that does not handle the multilateral training of young people in a balanced and uniform way but in extremes. By the integration of education with research and production, attempts are being made today to cultivate technical, applied aptitudes also in would-be specialists in humanist sciences. Hence, it is a matter of harmonizing professional training, of attempts to increase the humanist's responsiveness to the realities of life, to science and its outcome, to social practice. How empty life would be without music, poetry, painting, without the whole array of values which are the results of human talent! It is evident that the technologist needs a specific horizon to cultural values just as the humanist needs the access to the achievements of exact sciences, more realism.

Question Please dwell briefly on the assertion of Iasi in the context of modern developments.

Answer I am very sorry but I must state that in my view Iasi, in a number of areas, marks time and in other areas, has lost priority positions which it can still gain only by long efforts and great sacrifices. In my opinion, Iasi workers must very seriously and responsibly analyze the position and input of every domain, of each branch of science and culture, in the country-wide context, and define their input. Furthermore, I feel that closer attention must be paid to the problem of incentives for outstanding people. I mean moral and not material incentives. If there is a situation which we dislike and fits in the picture outlined above, we should also find the remedies and use the factors which can improve it. This involves greater unity of action and cooperation among Iasi scientists, cultivation of team spirit, support for genuine scientific schools, and better propaganda about our accomplishments and priorities. There is now a greater number of towns that are competing for assertion in the field of science and culture. The competition has become keener and therefore we should eliminate the practice of lamp-light dimmers.

We must, however, point out that we are making great efforts to remain in the top places of the national hierarchy of values; that there are sectors in which genuine talents have asserted themselves, that modern scientific schools are developing, in natural and technical sciences, that works of great virtuosity and erudition are being produced.

But Moldavians -- as gentle, not to use another word, as some believe us to be -- aspire for the continuity of the glorious past and expect the qualitative leap as a result of the accumulations of the last 3 decades.

Question Because you wrote a book titled "Thoughts," please give us a thought on modern Iasi.

Answer May it become again and always live as a center of Romanian science and culture.

COMMENT ON NEW SLOVENIAN ARCHBISHOP SUSTAR

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 31 Mar 80 p 12

[Editorial by Viktor Meier: "Slovenia's New Church Leader"]

[Text] On 13 April a new archbishop of the diocese in Ljubljana and of the Slovenian Metropolitan Church will be ordained: Monsignor Dr Lojze Sustar, previously the prebendary and archdeacon, in charge of various tasks and also an instructor at the Theological Seminary in Ljubljana. The former archbishop, Pogačnik, just died at the age of 77 and 2 years ago already submitted his resignation to the Pope in keeping with custom. This resignation was accepted with instructions to remain in office until further notice.

The new priest in Slovenia was abroad during the entire turbulent war and postwar period. He is unencumbered by the past. This will give him a better position in his dealings with communist authorities. The new archbishop, who is already 60 years old, was born in the Slovenian lowlands, attended a classical gymnasium and was sent to Rome by the former bishop of Ljubljana after the occupation of April 1941. In Rome he studied at the Gregorian University.

In order to recover from a lung disease, Sustar was then able to go to Switzerland with the assistance of friends and superiors. This trip turned out to be 27 years of residence in Switzerland, including naturalization. Initially Sustar did his holy work in high-up St. Moritz, where he could recuperate from his illness, then he was appointed to the Kollegium Schwyz as a professor of philosophy and religion. His teaching and writing talent contributed to his appointment as professor of moral theology at the priests' seminary in Chur in 1963; in his publications he concerned himself mainly with questions of conscience and of responsibility. In 1968 he became the director of the new Theological University which replaced the seminary. He also became the vicar general of the Chur Diocese. In 1971 he was appointed secretary of the European Conference of Bishops; he not only obtained a great deal of insight but connections as well.

In Sustar's Slovenian homeland, where the difficult postwar years under the communist regime left its trace on the Church, the religious community

developed the wish to have an integrating personality who would unify the Church and could also deal firmly diplomatically, and at the highest levels with the regime. The three Slovenian dioceses (Koper, Ljubljana, and Maribor) are all run somewhat differently at the present time. In Maribor, where there is no bishop and where Bishop Grmic only acts as the vicar capitular, there is more willingness to cooperate with the regime. In Koper, along the coast, where the Slovenian Church formerly played a leading role on a national level in defending against Italy's efforts to dominate the area, Bishop Jenko displays toughness and pride. In Ljubljana, the politically most delicate diocese, both Archbishop Pogacnik and his Bishop Lenic, who both spent many years in prison, followed a moderate course. Sustar declared his willingness to return to Slovenia in 1977 after giving much thought to the matter. The authorities permitted this. The new archbishop, who enjoys such characteristics as quiet firmness, flexibility, good humor and even a touch of slyness, will not seek out a confrontation course with the regime but will stand up for the desires of the Church with integrity and skill, especially concerning its position in public life.

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

EDITOR'S BOOK REVIEWED--The November 1979 issue of the Zagreb monthly NASE TEME publishes an uncontroversial review of the book "Misljenje revolucije" (Assessment of Revolution) (Zagreb, Naprijed [publishing house], 1978) by Gajo Petrovic, former co-editor and contributor to PRAXIS, the Zagreb Marxist theoretical journal banned in 1975. Judging from the review, the book, a philosophical study of the concept of revolution was not interpreted as threatening any current systematic views.

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EAST EUROPE REPORT: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Scientific Affairs

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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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